pposed to its conquering and domineering tendency s represented by the Empire, and looked for the realiza-ion of their ideals in the regeneration of 'their own ountry. Early in 1806 their leading men began to e heard: Schleiermacher among the clergy; Fichte, the Dmetime admirer of the revolutionary movement, mong the philosophers; E. M. Arndt among the men f letters. By the middle of 1806 the new doctrines ad mildly permeated the whole nation. The few arnest spirits who still believed in the cosmopolitan quality of all men as the goal of humanity, who longed >r Augustine's city of God on earth, without the rivalry f nations and the tumults of exaggerated patriotism, rere soon reduced to silence. If Napoleon were, as lousands believed, the appointed agent for this end, ley might still hope, but they could no longer speak. The faith of these idealists must have been rudely tiaken by various pieces of news received during the ummer. In the very midst of the seething agitation, lurat, the Grand Duke Joachim I of Berg, dashing nd irresponsible, spoke of a kingdom soon to be his, >ossibly meaning the Hanseatic cities; or perhaps he)oked for Sweden, whose royal house, one of the most despotic in Europe, was so hated by Napoleon that it ras merely a question of time when it would cease to eign. This feeling had recently been intensified by a aiuous attempt to besiege Hameln and drive the • rench from Hanover, made in the previous November y the Duke of Sodermanland, then regent for Gustavus idolphus IV, but afterward King Charles XIII. The ,oisy Augereau, too, had exasperated the people of unsbach, where he was in command, by drinking toasts i public to the success of the French in their coming rar with Prussia. These and a thousand other minor rritations combined with the occupation of Wesel to